



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Thursday
18 June 1992

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Chad

Details on Government-CSNPDC Peace Accord

AB1706141692 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Text] Here are details of the peace accord signed between the government and the Committee of National Revival for Peace and Democracy in Chad [CSNPDC]:

Considering the willingness expressed by the government and the CSNPDC to settle their dispute through dialogue after the 21 February and 21 April events at Ndjamenia and Doba, and convinced of the absolute necessity of establishing and restoring security throughout the country, especially in the southern region, in order to encourage the emergence of a genuine democracy in Chad, the two parties, which met on 15 June, agree on the following:

First, a general amnesty for CSNPDC combatants and sympathizers who were imprisoned during the 21 February and 21 April events;

Second, enforcing the cease-fire observed since 4 May between the two parties throughout the period of regrouping of the Chadian National Army [ANT] and CSNPDC soldiers with a view to reintegrating them into the regular Army;

Third, the free movement of persons and their goods;

Fourth, speeding up the (?reform) and reorganization process of the future national army on a fair and just basis;

Fifth, regularizing the administrative and financial situation as well as promoting soldiers of the ANT and the CSNPDC, a splinter group of the ANT, as part of the reorganization of the Army;

Sixth, taking charge of the CSNPDC soldiers during the regrouping period;

Seventh, regrouping the soldiers of the CSNPDC's Democratic Armed Forces at Doba within a period not exceeding one month after the date of the signing of the peace accord, reintegrating them into the ANT, and assigning them to various regions of the country after the implementation of the terms of the said accord;

Eighth, the effective participation of CSNPDC officials in the management of public affairs;

Ninth, authorizing district, (?town), and village leaders as well as traditional elders to settle the conflict resulting

from the occupation and exploitation of farmlands by (?communities) living on such lands with the consent of the government;

Tenth, working for the social well-being and development of citizens and creating the appropriate conditions for the establishment of a genuine and multiparty democracy; and finally;

Eleventh, the two parties shall agree on a [word indistinct] date to assess the implementation of the terms of the peace accord after its signing. The present peace accord shall come into effect as from the date of its signing.

Done at Bebot on 15 June 1992

Signed: For the government, Oscar Yomadji, state secretary for planning and cooperation;

For the Committee of National Revival for Peace and Democracy in Chad, Lieutenant (Moise Modji Sette)

Citizens' 'Secret Transfer' From Nigeria Denounced

AB1806121092 Paris AFP in French 1145 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Text] Ndjamenia, 15 Jun (AFP)—The Chadian Human Rights League has denounced the arrest of more than 300 Chadians in Borno State, Nigeria, in February, and their "secret transfer" to Ndjamenia, in a communique issued over the weekend. "These arbitrary arrests and massive and secret expulsions of Chadians were made in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the African Human and People's Rights Charter," the communique added.

(In Lagos, the Western Armed Forces, FAO, the armed opposition to the Ndjamenia regime, which took part in the fighting against the Chadian Army in the Lake Chad region at the end of 1991 and early 1992, reported in February the arrest of Chadians in Maiduguri, in the extreme northeast of Nigeria and their transfer to Ndjamenia. The FAO had expressed fears that the transferred prisoners would be executed. On 7 February, the Nigerian Government announced that it had arrested "Chadian rebels" in the Maiduguri area, without stating their number).

Furthermore, the League said that "some prisoners had been summarily executed while others had been subjected to forced deportation since 120 prisoners had been transferred to jails in Iriba, northern Chad, while 60 others had been detained in the jails of the former president," Hissein Habre, in Ndjamenia. The communique cited the names of several detainees among them 12- and 13-year-old children, former legislators, and traders.

"As members of the OAU and the United Nations, Chad and Nigeria must respect the provisions of the Human and People's Rights Charter," the Chadian Human Rights League concluded.

Djibouti

President, Moulin Receive French Officials

*EA1706224092 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 17 Jun 92*

[Text] Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, the president of the Republic of Djibouti, received a message this morning from French President Francois Mitterrand. The message was handed to the president by General Christian Quesnot, the commander of the autonomous special forces of President Francois Mitterrand.

The meeting, which was held in the Presidency, was also attended by Mr. Paul Dijoud and Regis de Belenet, the French ambassador to Djibouti, and the director of the office of the president of Djibouti, Ismael Guedi Hared. Gen. Quesnot is leading a French delegation composed of several members including Paul Dijoud.

After his meeting with the president, we asked Gen. Quesnot about the contents of President Mitterrand's message. He replied that President Gouled [words indistinct], not he, is the one who should comment.

He said that President Francois Mitterrand had entrusted him with renewing the relations and friendly cooperation between the Republic of Djibouti and France with President Gouled. He said that he also once again appreciates the way Paul Dijoud and the French ambassador in Djibouti are ready to solve many problems.

It was also put to him that the opposition in Djibouti says that France has failed in its efforts in Djibouti. What was his opinion on the matter? He replied by saying that everyone has his opinion but as far as he was concerned, his view was different. If he and the French president had felt they had failed, he would not have been here today, Paul Dijoud and the French ambassador would not have continued with their work, and they would not have been received by the president of Djibouti.

Gen. Quesnot continued that there are many people who love to interfere in Horn of Africa affairs, but that there are also real friends of the Republic of Djibouti, among which are the French.

Finally, he was asked how long he expected the no peace, no war situation in Djibouti to continue. He answered by saying that he was not the one to answer this, but that the best way would have been the immediate end of the current situation. This is because Djibouti is, and is known as, a place of peace in a region of war, [word indistinct] and civil war with severe consequences which brought about the influx of many refugees the Djibouti Government has welcomed in its country. For this reason his view was that the current situation would soon change, and he called on Paul Dijoud and the French ambassador to continue with their work so that the people of Djibouti may help them settle the problem.

Gen. Christian Quesnot, who is leading the French delegation, is expected to leave the country from Djibouti, the capital of Djibouti, and return to Paris, but Paul Dijoud will stay in the country until 20 June.

[At 0330 GMT on 17 June, Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali also reported: "On 16 June, Moumin Bahdon Farah, the Republic of Djibouti's foreign and international cooperation minister, received at his residence a high-ranking French official carrying a message and Paul Dijoud, director of the African Affairs section of the French Ministry. The talks between the minister and Gen. Quesnot, commander of the special forces of French President Francois Mitterrand, took place at Moumin's residence. The French general handed over a message from the French president for President Hassan Gouled Aptidon. Also present was Paul Dijoud, who once again has come to Djibouti to engage in new mediation efforts."]

Ethiopia

Withdrawals From, Postponement of Elections

*EA1706222092 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 17 Jun 92*

[Text] The Oromo Liberation Front [OLF] has stated that it has decided to withdraw from the elections to be conducted by the transitional government of Ethiopia and gave various reasons.

In an English-language statement it distributed, the OLF stated: It is clear from the stands we have adopted in recent months that we have focused on free and fair elections for the implementation of the democratic process. We are deeply saddened, however, by the disruption of free and fair elections. Although we condemn rebellion, we hate oppression more. The other reason the OLF gave for boycotting the elections states: We prefer freedom above all else.

[In the same newscast, the station reports: "The All-Amhara People's Organization [AAPO] announced that it has withdrawn from the national, regional, and district council elections. The AAPO stated in a letter it addressed to the electoral commission of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia on 16 June that it was withdrawing from the elections. The reasons it gave for this decision were that its candidates have been threatened, beaten and harassed; that there were technical problems in the electoral process; and that the people have been cajoled into not voting for AAPO. Besides, AAPO stated that since the elections will be held on 21 June, the AAPO does not believe that the electorate and candidates are ready for the election."]

[In addition, Paris AFP in French at 1629 GMT on 17 June adds in an Addis Ababa-dated item: "The regional elections slated for 21 June in Ethiopia have been postponed in the Afar and Somali regions as well in the city of Harer (eastern Ethiopia which is by itself a

region), Ethiopian television announced today. According to the television, this decision was made on 16 June by the Ethiopian Council of Representatives (Parliament) on the proposal of the National Electoral Commission due to 'administrative problems encountered and particularly characteristic' of these regions (2 and 5) and the city of Harer (13).

['In Harer, as in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, several ethnic groups live together, which helps explain their particular status, while the other regions have been divided up along ethnic lines. In Harer, there is a dispute between the Oromos and Somalis, each group claiming that the city is in its area.

["On 10 June, 18 political organizations, out of the 28 forming the Council of Representatives, asked for the postponement of the regional elections, but the request was rejected by 45 of the 87 members of the council. One of them, the Islamic Front for the Liberation of OROMO (IFLO), has announced that it will boycott Sunday's elections. The Parliament session also decided to postpone until 18 June the deadline for voters and candidates registrations and approved a budget increase for the National Electoral Commission."]

Somalia

SSDF Spokesman Interviewed on Possible Struggle

AB1706173292 London BBC World Service
in English 1515 GMT 15 Jun 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Amid all the squabbling and fighting in Somalia, the area stretching from the north of Mogadishu right up to the border with Somaliland controlled by the SSDF [Somali Salvation Democratic Front] has been relatively quiet. The situation in SSDF-controlled areas is unlike that in southern Somalia where General Aidid is still battling for supremacy against a number of other factions. But now, there has been talk of some kind of leadership coup with Colonel Abdulai Yusuf, a former leader of the SSDF, taking charge of a newly formed military committee. On the line to Djibouti, Robin White asked SSDF spokesman Mohamed Abshir if there had been a leadership coup:

[Begin recording] [Abshir] This is news to us about this coup. The SSDF leadership has not been changed at all and there has not been any change technically, and the SSDF leadership includes the chairman, Central Committee, and the regional administration. Col. Abdulai Yusuf, member of the Central Committee and former chairman of the SSDF, has recently been appointed to head the northeastern regional defense mobilization committee to organize effective defense of the region from outside aggression and that is what his position and responsibility is.

[White] But is he not now running the SSDF?

[Abshir] No, he is not running the SSDF. The SSDF leadership is still as it was. The chairman is General (Mohamed Abshir Moussa) and, as I said, the Central Committee and regional administration are the same since the last eight, 10 months.

[White] Now, you are talking about this military committee defending from outside aggression; I mean what outside aggression are you expecting?

[Abshir] We know that during the first four weeks, the Aidid forces of the Aidid USC [United Somali Congress] faction have been preparing and mobilizing a major offensive of the southeastern region and we expect an all-out attack against SSDF positions any time now. We know they are mobilizing just on the frontline and we know that it is coming, particularly following the recent successes of the Aidid forces in the south and the southwest and being intoxicated with certain victories in those areas.

[White] So you are saying that Aidid, having more or less wrapped up the south, is now going to turn on you.

[Abshir] I am not sure he really has wrapped up as he had expected, but we know that he is planning a major offensive on the northeast.

[White] Is there a chance at all that you might declare secession yourself if Aidid attacked you?

[Abshir] No, not at all. We believe in Somali unity and we are the promoters and defenders of Somali unity. No, not at all. We will keep on promoting and working for a united, democratic, strong Somalia. [end recording]

USC Spokesman on Forming 'All-Party Government'

EA1706183092 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu, in Somali
1815 GMT 16 Jun 92

[Text] A spokesman for the United Somali Congress [USC] said today that it had succeeded in achieving its first objective, which was to drive dictator Siad Barre out of the country. He added that what remained to be done was to get Somali groups together to form an all-party government. The spokesman went on to say that the spokesman for the Somali Salvation Democratic Front [SSDF], Mohamed Abshir Waldo, had declared on the BBC that his group was ready to fight the USC. The USC spokesman stated that there were, therefore, groups and elements who were unhappy with the expulsion of Siad Barre from the country and who were looking for excuses to attack the USC. The spokesman pointed out that the USC was ready to resolve Somalia's problems through brotherly dialogue. The USC warns against more fighting which would impose more hardship on the Somali people. The spokesman concluded by saying that anyone who started more fighting would be responsible for the dire consequences resulting from such action.

De Klerk Announces Oct Reconvening of Parliament

MB1806070692 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 18 June 92

[Text] Parliament, which is to go into recess tomorrow, will reconvene for a short session beginning on October the 12th, regardless of the progress made at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

State President F.W. de Klerk said in a statement that it had been decided to hold the second session to consider any legislation arising from the successful progress in the negotiation process. This would prevent unnecessary delays in the implementation of decisions after consensus had been reached. President de Klerk said the sitting would be held even if the constitutional negotiations did not progress satisfactorily in the next few months.

President de Klerk said the government felt that Parliament would then have the opportunity to consider the situation at the time and decide on any steps that should be taken. Mr. de Klerk said the choice of October the 12th for the start of the second session had been influenced largely by the run-up time needed to prepare the legislation. To save costs and avoid disruption, there would not be any large-scale movement of personnel and their families.

CP Sees ANC Pressure

MB1806070792 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 18 June 92

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] expressed reservations about the second parliamentary session saying it was clear that the government had succumbed to pressure through the ANC's [African National Congress] mass action.

The party's leader, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, said there was no indication that consensus would be reached at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] by October. The short session would thus be meaningless.

De Klerk Stresses 'Steamroller Tactics' Rejected

MB1706195592 Johannesburg SABA in English 1900 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] Cape Town June 17 SABA—The government would not bow to pressure and steamroller tactics, President F.W. de Klerk said in Tuynhuys on Wednesday [17 June]. Speaking at the presentation of merit awards to five senior civil servants, he said that because some of the government's negotiating partners had opted for the road of conflict, a "trying few months" lay ahead. "We will stand firm in maintaining the very values on which the security of those who have much to lose in this country is built and must continue to be built," he said.

He also said that both the executive and administrative arms of government had two full-time jobs—keeping

the country running and at the same time preparing for the new South Africa. "All of us as we stand here tonight are really overworked to a great extent. I want to thank you for the untiring efforts you are making." Quality, merit and the basic principles of good management had to be applied at all costs in every field of state administration in a new dispensation.

The five officials who received the Special President's Award for outstanding service were Auditor General Mr Ronald Wronsley, member of the Commission of Administration Mr Roelof Venter, Director-General of the Transvaal Provincial Administration Mr Andre Cornelissen, Director-General of National Health Dr Coen Slabber and Director-General of the administration: House of Assembly Mr Ian Robson.

Tension After 'Massacre' in Vaal Township

MB1806100792 Johannesburg SABA in English 0950 GMT 18 Jun 92

[Text] Johannesburg June 18 SABA—Angry Boipatong residents milled around in the streets and jeered at police on Thursday morning, hours after a massacre that claimed the lives of at least 34 people.

Residents told SABA reporter Raphael Banda they had first heard shooting in the area around 8pm on Wednesday. The firing continued to the early hours of Thursday, residents claimed.

"Things are very tense here...It's like a powder keg; the people are furious," Banda reported from the Vaal Triangle township.

Residents claimed in front of police that the attackers were ferried to the scene in police armoured vehicles and then driven away afterwards.

They also said that besides the attack on the Slovo squatter camp, the attackers—said by the African National Congress to be IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]-supporting inmates of the kwaMadala hostel—also vented their fury on at least 50 houses in Boipatong proper.

Banda, reporting on a portable telephone from Boipatong, said:

"Among the dead was a nine-months pregnant woman who was killed at Slovo.

"I saw police remove the body of a child from a burnt-out shack. At 11am, police—as opposed to emergency ambulance personnel—were still picking up bodies."

In Boipatong, Banda saw evidence of attacks on homes. Windows were shattered and streets were littered with rock barricades.

As Banda was filing his story, ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa arrived in the township to inspect damage and speak to relatives of those killed.

Police were due to hold a news conference at Boipatong at 1.30pm on Thursday.

—The Boipatong attack is reportedly the worst single killing in political violence since April 3 when 20 people died at the Crossroads squatter settlement in Katlehong, southeast of Johannesburg.

At noon a home, apparently belonging to an Inkatha member, was set alight in the township, close to where the shootings occurred. Police rushed to the scene but residents had deserted the immediate vicinity. The policemen seemed tense and were moving with their weapons cocked.

Banda also reported in this area that trees had been thrown across the streets in mock-barricades.

Residents Retaliate

MB1806115792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1104 GMT 18 Jun 92

[Text] Johannesburg June 18 SAPA—Violence continued in Boipatong township near Vanderbijlpark on Thursday afternoon as residents of a squatter settlement retaliated viciously for one of the worst massacres this year.

By Thursday morning, the death toll from clashes between residents of a Boipatong squatter settlement and inmates of a local hostel compound stood at 34 since an attack on the shack dwellers on Wednesday night.

Most of the victims in Wednesday night's attack were women and children aged between seven and 17.

The injury toll stood at 11 by 12.30pm on Thursday.

But police were still combing the area for more bodies as reports came in of further attacks in disparate parts of the township. Troops also guarded the entrance to the kwaMadala hostel, the place where the attack is said to have originated.

Trees and rocks barricaded many streets as opponents launched search and destroy attacks against their enemies.

SAPA reporter Raphael Banda reported that in the latest incidents, several policemen's homes were under attack, with the perpetrators' identities unknown as yet.

In one attack, a petrol-bomb was flung at a house, but it missed its target, instead setting aflame a vehicle.

Vaal Triangle Police Liaison Officer Capt Piet van Deventer said 10 security contingents were speeding through parts of the township, searching for suspects involved in the orgy of violence.

Also at noon, a home, apparently belonging to an Inkatha Freedom Party member, was set alight close to where the shootings occurred.

Police rushed to the scene, but residents had deserted the vicinity.

The policemen seemed tense and were moving with their weapons at the ready. [passage omitted]

On Thursday afternoon ANC [African National Congress] Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa arrived at Boipatong to lead a high-powered delegation.

The SA [South African] Council of Churches sent an emergency fact-finding mission into the area to investigate the "slaughter" of residents.

"How many more deaths will it take for the government and the security forces to act on the already abundant evidence against kwaMadala hostel dwellers?" asked the church organisation.

The attack is believed to be the worst since January last year when 38 people were gunned down during a night vigil in Sebokeng, also in the Vaal Triangle.

ANC Statement

MB1806081292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0730 GMT 18 Jun 92

[Text] Johannesburg June 18 SAPA—More than 21 people were reported to have been shot dead Wednesday [17 June] night in Boipatong in the Vaal area, the ANC [African National Congress] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region said in a statement on Thursday.

"...Impis [warriors] from kwaMadala hostel opened fire and hacked residents," the statement charged.

"Our information gathered from some of the survivors (says) the impis arrived at about 21h50 in the area.

"They were allegedly off loaded from several police casspirs (armoured vehicles). They first attacked the informal settlement area then attacked Boipatong residents.

"Some of the victims had stab whilst others had gunshot wounds. Our local ANC branch is still in a process of counting the number of deaths and injuries. It is not yet clear what the motive for the attack is. Some houses were damaged and property looted," according to the ANC.

"The police were allegedly notified of the impending attack by an organisation called Peace Action. The police however did not heed the warning signals. When the local ambulance station was telephoned to rescue the victims, our branch was informed that servicemen were told not to leave the station.

"A full statement will be released later today after a visit to the area by the regional leadership."

Ministry Spokesman Comments

*MB1806105942 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0917 GMT 18 Jun 92*

[Text] Cape Town June 18 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] alliance's mass action campaign had pushed political temperatures unacceptably high, creating a climate in which violence could easily happen.

This was the view expressed on Thursday by Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze who was commenting on the Boipatong massacre.

Reports earlier Thursday said at least 15 people—many of them women and children—had been stabbed, hacked and shot dead in an attack on a squatter settlement in the Boipatong area of the Vaal Triangle on Wednesday [17 June] night.

The African National Congress alleged the attack was carried out by Inkatha Freedom Party supporting hostel inmates who were ferried to the scene in police casspirs.

Capt Kotze said:

"It is now quite obvious that the political temperature has been pushed unacceptably high (by mass action) and has created a climate which can make incidents such as these (Boipatong) that much easier to happen.

"Obviously we appeal for calm from residents in this period of tension during mass action."

Late Thursday morning SAPA was still attempting to obtain local police comment on ANC allegations of SAP [South African Police] support for the attacks.

ANC Views 'Success' of Mass Action Campaign

*MB1806063092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2350 GMT 17 Jun 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: African National Congress, ANC: "ANC Press Statement on Mass Action"]

[Text] After making a detailed assessment of the launch of the mass action programme through its local and regional structures, the ANC is excited at its success, in spite of intimidatory tactics on the part of the regime, its armed forces and surrogates.

Reports on the rallies held on June 16, 1992 indicate that they took place in towns and villages whose names do not even appear on the map (for instance Ritchie, 400 people; Hotazel, 2,000 people; Hout Bay, 200 people) and were topped, in terms of numbers, by the rally at Orlando stadium which was attended by more than 50,000 people.

A feature of the rallies, which will continue in all future mass action activities, is that they were decentralised. Instead of holding one regional rally to which all the

people in the region go, rallies were held at each village or town that has a viable ANC structure.

The ANC is most happy at the success of the rallies because the government and the media had created hysteria around the possibility of violence, aimed at intimidating those who wanted to participate. The absence of violence at the rallies is a result of disciplined action on the part of the people rather than the efforts of the police.

In fact the information available to the ANC is that the police prevented some rallies from taking place. For instance, at 05h00 on 16 June 30 people were arrested at Philipstown in the northern Cape on the pretext that they were planning to disrupt the peace. As a result, no rally could take place in Philipstown.

The ANC and its allies did not call for a stayaway from work on 16 June, or any subsequent date. The day was used for the launch of the mass action programme. Activities planned for June 26 and July 1 in various regions are viewed as part of the sensitization and activation process. Many of these activities are likely to be regional in focus and extent, rather than national.

The ANC rejects the arrogance with which Ministers Kriel and Delpont dismissed the mass action programme. Their statements, which completely disregard the truth, are reminiscent of one Nationalist minister by the name of Jimmy Kruger at the time of the death of Steve Biko.

The attitude of the government is clearly indicated by the repressive legislation that it is currently trying to pass through Parliament with such indecent haste. Issued by the Department of Information and Publicity PO Box 61884 Marshalltown 2107 17 June, 1992

ANC Urges Opposition to Proposed Legislation

*MB1706193392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1907 GMT 17 Jun 92*

[Text] Johannesburg June 17 SAPA—Barely a day after millions of black South Africans stayed at home to commemorate "Soweto Day", the ANC [African National Congress] has raised the political temperature yet again with a call to all concerned South Africans to urgently oppose legislation being introduced during the present parliamentary session. "After nearly five months of the parliamentary session, last-minute, badly drafted and ill-considered legislation is being steam-rolled through a complacent legislative system. Neither the public nor the legislators are really aware of the contents of legislation," the organisation said in a statement on Wednesday [17 June].

"The most far-reaching changes in civil liberties since the passage of the draconian Internal Security Act of 1982 are contained in the Criminal Law Second Amendment Bill introduced last Monday.

"An extreme case is the Defence Amendment Bill... They will compel untrained servicemen to do police work in townships, thus introducing a further controversial element into policing in our country."

The ANC continued that the Provincial and Local Government Affairs Bill would give "legal force to apartheid structures and perpetuate racial privilege and domination", while it charged that the Internal Peace Institutions Bill gave justices of the peace, who are not judicial officers, power to force people to enter into a bond not to disturb the peace.

"The Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Bill will give statutory effect to spying of the most insidious kind under the guise of combating crime and drug-dealing, with respectability being provided to NIS (National Intelligence Service) and the military for the first time," said the ANC.

The ANC appealed for support for its campaign against the proposed legislation and "for its insistence that undemocratic and illiberal methods cannot be used to counter perceived threats to our society".

"Effective and impartial law enforcement does not need such a draconian armoury of new laws. We should be removing rather than adding such legislation to the statute book," the organisation concluded.

MK Rejects Liebenberg Proposals for Future Army

MB1706155592 Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD
in Afrikaans 12-18 Jun 92 p 11

[Unattributed report: "It Is Ridiculous, Say MK Officers"]

[Text] Senior Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK; African National Congress, ANC, military wing] high command officers with whom VRYE WEEKBLAD spoke have expressed sharp criticism over certain aspects of the "vision" for a future armed forces structure as spelled out by South African Defense Force [SADF] chief Kat Liebenberg last week.

They contend there is no truth in Liebenberg's and Roelf Meyer's claims that the ANC and the government have reached an 80 percent consensus on the principles of the new armed forces.

According to them, to date there has only been one informal discussion by military representatives from both sides in an attempt to see whether they could agree on fundamental issues. But it was a failure—nothing emanated from it.

"We regard their claims as incredibly ridiculous and we totally reject that a measure of consensus has been reached," the officers, who did not want their names disclosed, said.

They maintain that the government, in view of the deadlock at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, wants to create the impression that bilateral talks between the ANC and the government on the armed forces are making good progress.

They say that Liebenberg's "vision" reflects his one-sided approach, and ignores the significance of the MK.

They emphasize that a reduced, permanent, professional force is what is necessary so as to make available more funds for socioeconomic reconstruction.

Liebenberg's approach of simply incorporating the MK and other forces within the framework of the current SADF, they say, "verifies the fact that he has no knowledge whatsoever of the illegitimacy of the SADF in the eyes of the majority of the people."

It also proves the SADF's "revolutionary" approach and way of thinking, they said. "It is insufficient. We say: Break away from the past completely and create something new."

The MK officers also stress that the armed struggle cannot wholly be abandoned before the installation of phase one of an interim government. It has to be preceded by a cease-fire between the MK and SADF.

They object to the fact that the rationalization process only favors whites in the current SADF, and ignores the needs of the Transkei-Bophuthatswana-Venda-Ciskei forces and the MK completely.

Angola**South African Military Delegation Pays Visit**

*MB1706150692 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 17 Jun 92*

[Text] A South African military delegation, including senior Army officers, arrived in Luanda today on an official visit to our country. The delegation is headed by Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General George Meiring. Speaking on arrival, Lt. Gen. Meiring said:

[Begin recording] [Meiring in English fading into Portuguese translation] I have come to Angola because we are about to end the training course on helping you with the disarming of land mines. We would like our neighbors to feel safe, and the best way of doing that is for us to help each other.

[Unidentified reporter] Is the South African Army taking part in disarming the land mines?

[Meiring] We have here fully trained personnel to help you do that. We will leave some equipment with you, which we think will be useful for the initial phase of the operation.

[Reporter] What type of equipment?

[Meiring] Equipment that we use to detect land mines.
[end recording]

The South African delegation was welcomed by Major General Antonio Andrade, deputy defense minister responsible for weaponry and technology.

Training in Mine Removal

*MB1806081192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 18 Jun 92*

[Text] Joint People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]-Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] groups of mine removal specialists are to be reinforced by another 40 FAPLA and FALA sappers who completed their courses yesterday. Those courses were given by South African instructors.

The South African Army chief of General Staff attended the graduation ceremony, and said on the occasion the mine removal process requires a dedicated engineering staff which will help guarantee prosperity, development, and the preservation of peace in Angola.

More than 40,000 mines and other devices have been disarmed since the mine removal process began in the country in June last year.

MPLA, UNITA To End 'Hostile Propaganda'

*MB1706174992 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 17 Jun 92*

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and the National Union for the Total

Independence of Angola [UNITA] are about to put an end to their hostile propaganda campaigns waged through the Angolan Combatant radio program and the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel. This was announced by Ambassador Antonio Monteiro, spokesman for the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM], at the end of a meeting of the CCPM's Hostile Propaganda Commission.

[Begin Monteiro recording] The first conclusion reached by the meeting is that the commitment to the relevant CCPM documents on hostile propaganda has been reaffirmed because they remain valid. Another conclusion the meeting reached was the need to make the Hostile Propaganda Commission more effective.

I should point out that to date the commission operated only when one of the sides lodged a complaint. As of today, the two sides agree that, regardless of any complaints either side may lodge, the commission may take action once it becomes aware of any hostile propaganda.
[end recording]

The meeting was attended by Information Secretaries Joao Lourenco of the MPLA and Jorge Valentim of UNITA.

UNITA Says Dos Santos Using Namibian Troops

*MB1806064292 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 18 Jun 92*

[Text] Special Namibian troops, believed to (?include) three groups of snipers, have been deployed in the cities of Namibe, Lubango, and Ondjiva in accordance with a request made by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola [RPA], during his latest visit to the Republic of Namibia.

According to reports reaching our newsdesk, these mercenary forces have been [word indistinct] to shoot senior National Union for the Total Independence of Angola officials.

Malawi**ANC's Mandela Pays Brief Visit, Meets Banda**

*MB1706170592 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 17 Jun 92*

[Text] The president of the African National Congress, ANC, of South Africa, Dr. Nelson Mandela, left the country this afternoon after a day-long visit, during which he held discussions with His Excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda. Speaking at a farewell ceremony at Sanjika Palace in Blantyre, Dr. Mandela said during the discussions he briefed the life president on the latest political developments in South Africa, while at the same time, seeking advice on how to solve problems faced by his country. Dr. Mandela said, following the talks with the ngwazi, he was returning

home full of hope. He also thanked the life president for the assistance he has provided to the ANC, which he said, has given the organization inspiration and strength.

Commenting on the violence in South Africa which has claimed over 40 lives in the past few days, Dr. Mandela criticized the South African Government for failing to contain the violence. He said the sad thing is that victims of the violence were innocent people, including women and children.

For his part, the life president thanked Dr. Mandela for visiting Malawi. He then extended an invitation to Dr. Mandela to visit the country for a longer period.

On departure at Chileka Airport, Dr. Mandela was seen off by the life president, members of the Central Executive Committee of the Malawi Congress Party, cabinet ministers, and singing and dancing members of the Women's League.

Mozambique

Renamo Leader Denies Hindering Peace Talks

MB1706173392 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader Mr. Afonso Dhlakama has dismissed reports that his movement is creating obstacles at the present round of peace talks with the Mozambican Government in Rome. He rejected reports that he had agreed with the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Herman Cohen, that he would start discussions on constitutional matters at the talks. Mr. Dhlakama said he had merely agreed with Mr. Cohen that military issues could be discussed before constitutional matters. He said he further told Mr. Cohen that a cease-fire agreement would be reached only if the Mozambican Government agreed to suspend certain clauses of the country's Constitution.

Namibia

Finance Minister Hanekom Outlines New Budget

MB1706152492 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 12 Jun 92 pp 1, 3

[Report by Tom Minney: "Budget To Stimulate"]

[Text] No economic growth is forecast this year, meaning that the average Namibian will be poorer by March 1993 than today. But yesterday's budget published by Finance Minister Gert Hanekom contained a series of steps to try and soften the burden and to help Namibia get over the effects of drought and a slow-down in the world and South African economies.

One of the most welcome steps is lower tax rates for individuals and for companies, as well as pay rises—

some of which have already been announced—for nurses, teachers and other Government staff.

Total Government spending in the year from March 1992 to the end of February 1993 is forecast at R[Rand]3,544 million (15 percent up on last year's R3,073 million).

Total income is set to be R2,977 million even after the tax cuts (an eight percent rise on last year's R2,735 million).

The deficit will be R567 million, or some 7.7 percent of the gross domestic product. For the first time the Government will have to break with the strict discipline of the previous financial regime and Hanekom aims to borrow some R347 million at home and abroad.

This move could provide a much-needed boost to the economy, provided the money is spent productively and is carefully borrowed.

Hanekom suggested that R100 million will be borrowed at favourable rates from donors and development banks. He said the amount to be borrowed "is well within accepted norms" as this is the first major borrowing since independence.

Capital spending will be some R669 million (15 percent up on last year's R580 million).

Much of this goes to Transport and to Works (R177 million and R162 million respectively).

As many of the big projects which were supposed to be worked on last year only began in February or March (more than R60 million out of the R121 million which was underspent last year), there should be a considerable boost to construction companies and other industries from Government projects this year.

Current spending, which goes on costs such as wages, medical aid, fuel, services and other items used up during the year, totals R2,831 million.

Education and Culture swallows up nearly a quarter at R684 million and Health and Social Services takes R424 million. The total amount is only 12 percent up on last year, which is a small cut when inflation is considered.

Out of the current spending, drought relief will get R120 million and local and regional government elections are set to cost R12 million. Teachers and nurses get a pay rise worth R50 million, while a payrise for all Government officials is set to cost R138 million.

At the moment people are paid different amounts of pension according to which race group they are classified under and R12 million is to go on ending the inequality in pensions.

A panel of business and economic experts reportedly overall welcomed the budget, particularly moves to tighten up financial discipline in the Government.

One very welcome step is the move to introduce a proper computer control and accounting system in the Ministries as millions of rand are reportedly syphoned off by people able to exploit the existing systems.

The Minister received applause from packed opposition benches in parliament, as well as from his colleagues on the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] side. In an initial reaction, opposition finance spokesperson Dirk Mudge said he received it with mixed feelings. "It is clearly an election budget...(with) general salary increases (and) a lot of spending on social services". More can be expected when the opposition formally reply next Tuesday [14 June].

Zambia

Chiluba Orders End to 'Harassing' of Kaunda

MB1706194792 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] President Chiluba has warned his cabinet ministers against washing their dirty linen in public, saying such actions have been an embarrassment to him for too

long. He told thousands of people at a rally in Ndola township in Kitwe today that he will not tolerate the practice of cabinet ministers arguing about policy matters in the public media. He ordered a stop to the trend, saying there were established channels through which cabinet ministers could iron out their differences without necessarily going to the public media.

Meanwhile, the president has ordered cabinet ministers to stop harassing the former president, Kenneth Kaunda, saying he should be given time to retire in peace. President Chiluba said the shock of losing last October's elections was too much for Dr. Kaunda, and he should be given enough time to rest. He said he realized that Dr. Kaunda has led this country for 27 years, during which he made some mistakes which should not be held against him forever because he was a human being capable of making mistakes.

But Mr. Chiluba said he will not spare UNIP's [United National Independence Party] Secretary General Kebby Musokotwane for making deliberate political pronouncements which are aimed at derailing the Movement for Multiparty Democracy government from its course of correcting the mistakes made by the Kaunda regime.

Burkina Faso

President Compaore Names Prime Minister

AB1606195592 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion
Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT
16 Jun 92

[Decree issued by President Blaise Compaore in Ouagadougou on 16 June—read by announcer]

[Text] Decree appointing the prime minister: the president of Burkina Faso and chairman of the Cabinet, considering the Constitution, decrees as follows:

Article 1: Mr. Youssouf Ouedraogo is appointed prime minister;

Article 2: The present decree will be published in the Government white paper.

Signed in Ouagadougou on 16 June by Blaise Compaore.

National Assembly Elects Speaker 17 Jun

AB1806105092 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion
Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 0630 GMT
18 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Arsene Bongnessan Ye was yesterday elected speaker of the People's National Assembly. Of the 107 deputies at the National Assembly, 104 took part in the voting. The new speaker, who was the only candidate, won 85 yes votes as against 18 abstentions and one blank vote. [passage omitted]

Ivory Coast

Opposition Leader Gbagbo's Hearing Under Way

AB1706150592 Paris AFP in French 1341 GMT
16 Jun 92

[Text] Abidjan, 16 Jun (AFP)—Today, Laurent Gbagbo, the Ivorian opposition leader, appeared before the Abidjan Appeals Court, which is expected to rule on the case in which he was sentenced to two years imprisonment in March for his participation in a demonstration which was marked by acts of violence. The hearing of the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI] secretary general's case opened at 0930 in a more relaxed atmosphere than the first trial. Only about 30 soldiers were guarding the Temple of Justice which was inundated by heavy rainfall.

With Mr. Gbagbo in the dock were 13 other accused persons, including his wife, Simone, his close aides, and the president of the Ivorian Human Rights League, Professor Rene Degni-Segui. All of them were found guilty of being "jointly and severally" liable for acts of destruction—more than 200 vehicles ransacked, glass windows of dozens of shops and buildings broken—in Abidjan on 18 February, during an opposition demonstration, and were sentenced to prison terms ranging from one to two years.

Dressed in a blue shirt, with his jacket thrown over his shoulders, Mr. Gbagbo arrived in court smiling, amid applause from several dozen persons who had squeezed into the courtroom because of the rain. "I am not guilty of causing destruction. I am not guilty of arson. I am not responsible for what happened on 18 February. I cannot be held jointly and severally liable for those acts," Mr. Gbagbo said in a loud voice, sometimes covered by the noise of the thunderstorm.

The 18 February demonstration had been staged to protest President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's decision not to punish the soldiers found guilty of rape and torture at an Abidjan student residence.

"I am proud to have defended my country's honor in the streets," Mr. Gbagbo continued. "Our country will never be democratic if law does not prevail," the FPI leader told the president of the court, who was flanked by two armed gendarmes.

Some 28 lawyers, including 11 foreigners—French, Burkinabe, Beninese, Malian, and Senegalese citizens—are defending the accused who have just been adopted as "prisoners of conscience" by Amnesty International.

"The atmosphere has changed," one of the lawyers noted. The first trial had taken place in a besieged Temple of Justice in a charged atmosphere marked by incidents between magistrates and lawyers during the four-day hearing. This time, the hearing of Gbagbo's case took place in a calm atmosphere before a public of about 100 people, including the FPI interim leader Abou Drahamane Sangare who was looking grim.

A few minutes before the opening of the trial, Mr. Sangare, publishing manager of the weekly LE NOUVEL HORIZON, had been sentenced by a magistrate court to four months' imprisonment and a fine of 500,000 CFA francs (Fr10,000) in an adjoining courtroom. He was sued for libel against Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara, who was accused by LE NOUVEL HORIZON of defrauding customs. The court, however, did not request a committal so Mr. Sangare was able to attend the trial of Laurent Gbagbo and his companions, which could last "two to three days," according to a lawyer.

Nigeria

ECOWAS Meeting on Liberia Moved to Dakar

AB1706142292 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
1030 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Text] The meeting of foreign ministers of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] committee on Liberia slated for Monrovia has been shifted to Dakar, the Senegalese capital. The meeting, called to review the progress of the Liberian peace initiative

following the signing of the Geneva accord in which Mr. Charles Taylor, the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], agreed to allow the West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], to disarm his men, will now take place on June the 21st.

The Monrovia conference was proposed for this week partly because of the killing of six Senegalese soldiers in Liberia by the NPFL.

Sierra Leone

General Momoh Comments on Coup, Future Plans

AB1706160092 London BBC World Service
in English 0630 GMT 17 Jun 92

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Well, since General Joseph Momoh was ousted from power in April, much has been made of the activities of his successor, Captain Valentine Strasser, and his military colleagues. But what of Momoh himself, who fled to neighboring Guinea after the coup? Not only was his departure from power seemingly without protest, but he has been pretty quiet ever since and yet until now he is anxious to put his side of the story and has released a five-page statement doing just that. To find out more, my colleague, James Sass, spoke to Gen. Momoh on the line to the Guinean capital, Conakry, last night. He asked him first if he could stay in Guinea for as long as he wanted.

[Begin recording] [Momoh] Yes, of course, because here I am behaving myself very well.

[Sass] And do you have any plans in the immediate future to return to Sierra Leone?

[Momoh] Naturally, until my tenure of office runs out, I see myself as president of Sierra Leone and in that respect, I have every intention of going back to Sierra Leone.

[Sass] So, do you have the intention of going back and using force to reinstate yourself?

[Momoh] Well, in fact, I do not think it is a question of reinstatement. It is a question of taking what is legitimately mine.

[Sass] But, under what circumstances do you think that you would go back—Because, presumably, the current administration would not just allow you back into the country on your own terms?

[Momoh] OK. Let me make one point quite clear. I do not believe in wresting power by brute force. So, the question of fighting to go back does not arise at all. But there are many ways to kill a cat. I see it as an obligation on my part to ensure that the system that we have started is actually completed.

[Sass] And because you are talking to me that you do plan to go back, so how can you reconcile the two? I mean how do you think you would be received by the military council?

[Momoh] Well, I mean, let us be very fair. For in fact, they do not have any right to be there. You see, these are days when we talk about a democratically elected government and not a military government. People should understand that gone are the days of military dictatorships. We now talk about democratically elected governments. So, I think the present regime has to understand that. And they do not have any right to be there at all.

[Sass] So, in due course, if there are multiparty elections in Sierra Leone, would you be taking part in that if you had the opportunity?

[Momoh] If my political party feels like putting me forward as a candidate, well and good. If not, then I should just back out.

[Sass] And what do you think of the actions so far and the policies of this new administration? They have been speaking about your administration as having been extremely corrupt and saying that there are going to be investigations. A lot of your government colleagues from the APC [All People's Congress] government are in prison now and will be on trial. Do you refute these accusations?

[Momoh] Well, here again, I want to make the point that I do not stand for corruption at all. If somebody misappropriates public funds, he should be made accountable, I think; let me make that point quite clear. But what is most important is the method, how people go about it. For example, now we hear about seizures of property, we hear about people being incarcerated, we hear about houses being looted, we hear about cars being seized. Well, I do not think that is the proper approach at all. And if people offend the law, let them be made accountable.

[Sass] And would you be prepared to go back to Freetown to clear your name against these charges?

[Momoh] Well and good. I mean if they have anything to prove against me, that is very good, but you can rest assured that I am in the position to be able to defend myself any day.

[Sass] I mean, now that you are no longer in charge in Freetown and you are at present in Conakry, how do you spend your time without a country to rule?

[Momoh] Well, in fact, I think I have quite a lot of work here to do. Fortunately, I have all the time in the world now to sit down and reflect seriously on the problems of the state and perhaps, areas where things had gone wrong.

[Sass] You think there is more to come. This is not the end?

[Momoh] Yes, definitely, definitely far from the end. And I believe in destiny. [end recording]

Rebel Leader Possibly 'on Run' After Attack

*AB1706195592 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 17 Jun 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems Sierra Leone rebel leader, Corporal Foday Sankoh, is now in deep trouble and might even be on the run. It follows the takeover by Captain Valentine Strasser, the implementation of the Yamoussoukro peace accord in neighboring Liberia, and withdrawal of support for the Sierra Leone rebels by Liberian NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] leader Charles Taylor. There have been reports of a serious falling out between Taylor and Sankoh, and the Sierra Leone Army is apparently taking advantage of the situation to launch an offensive against the insurgents. From Kenema in southeastern Sierra Leone, Foday Fofana reports:

[Begin recording] A combined force of Sierra Leone soldiers and vigilantes led by their commander, (Foday Lansana Kalon), early Monday [15 June] morning attacked rebels of Cpl. Foday Sankoh in Tikonko, where they were completely taken off guard. Official accounts say the rebels suffered severe casualties, while none was

reported on the Sierra Leonean side. However, one Lieutenant A. K. Koromah was seriously injured in the Monday attack.

A lot of weapons were captured from Foday Sankoh's men. They include rocket-propelled-grenade launchers, GMG's [as heard], mortars, and anti-aircraft material. The town of Tikonko is nearly half a mile from the Sierra Leone military stronghold of Kotuma near Daru in the east. Officials sources further said that a notorious Gio rebel commander was killed in the Monday offensive.

Meanwhile, people arriving here from Kailahun told me that Charles Taylor, who appears to have fallen out with Foday Sankoh, had sent a deadly unit known as the Damned Group to Kailahun. When this group arrived in Kailahun, a lady told me, they went straight to Foday Sankoh's lodgings, killed his girlfriend Fatumata Kulumba and her grandchildren. Their bodies were displayed for local authorities appointed by Sankoh to see, the lady explained. The eyewitnesses told me that Foday Sankoh has run away from Kailahun and is now hiding in the Gola forest. [end recording]

Togo

Dismissal of Armed Forces Minister Reported

*AB1806092092 Lome Radio Lome in French
0600 GMT 18 Jun 92*

[Text] By a decree signed yesterday by the prime minister, the appointment of Mr. Aboudou Assoumah as minister delegate at the prime minister's office for the Togolese Armed Forces has been terminated. The ministerial department in charge of the Armed Forces has now been attached to the Ministry of National Defense.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

19 June 1992

